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THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE
ARCHITECTURAL INTERESTS

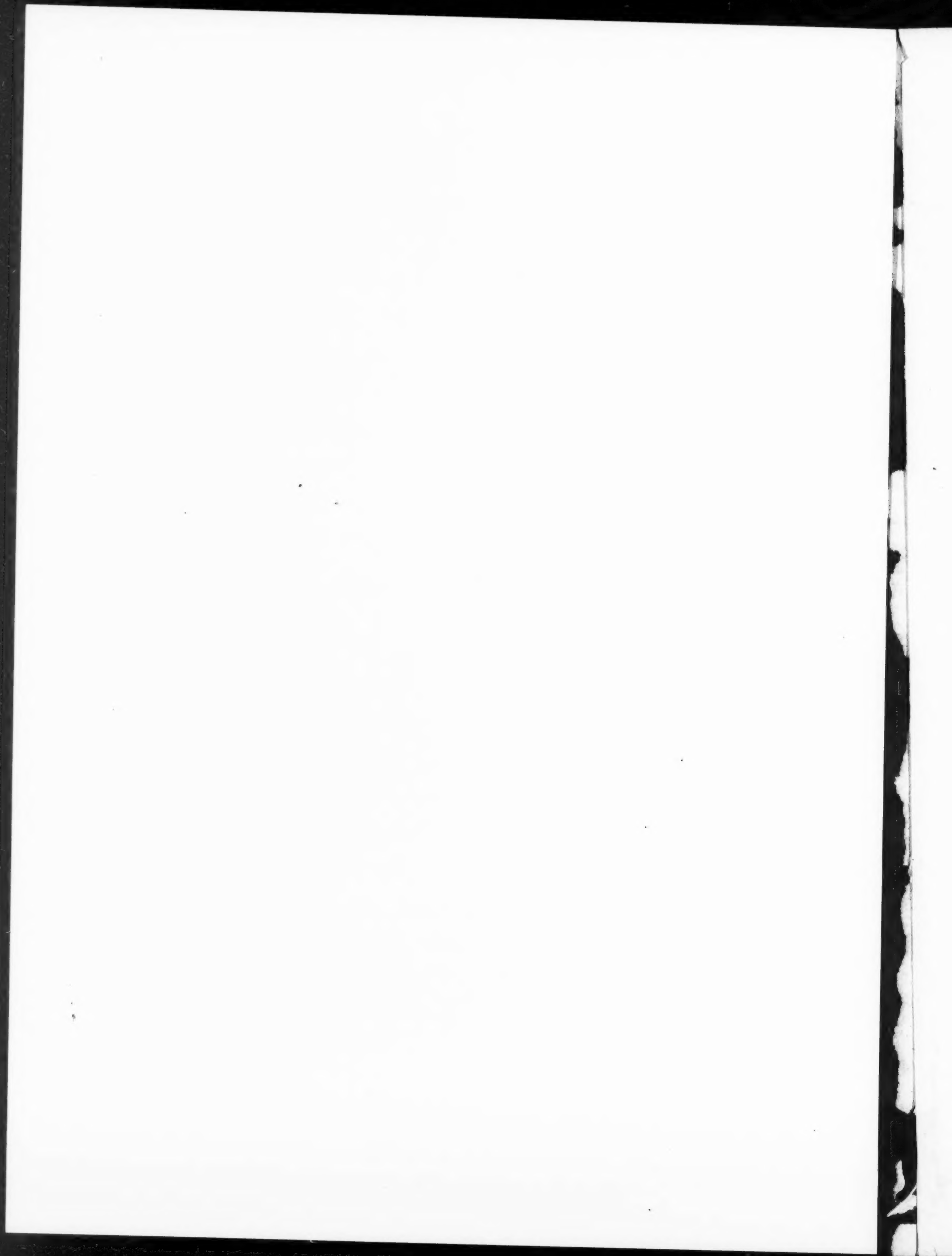
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

VOLUME NINE
NUMBER THREE

MARCH, 1915

W. P. Fuller & Co.

*cordially invite the architects of the
Pacific Coast to inspect their Exhibit in the
Palace of Mines and Metallurgy at the
Panama-Pacific International
Exposition*





The Pacific Coast Architect



VOLUME IX

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MARCH, 1915

NUMBER 3

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

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this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be
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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION TEL. DOUGLAS 3424



EDITORIAL



Exposition Designers Are Honored

Members of the Architectural Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition were honored and received official recognition of their work at special ceremonies on February 25th, the date set aside by President Charles C. Moore, as Designers' Day. The several artists and architects gathered at Court of the Universe, where President Moore delivered an inspiring address, expressing his admiration and appreciation of their services. Each of the architects and artists were presented with a handsome cabinet by Mr. Geo. W. Kelham, chief of the department of architecture. The ceremonies concluded with informal inspection of the grounds. The designers who were thus honored are: Geo. W. Kelham, W. B. Faville, Louis Christian Mulgardt, Arthur Brown, Jr., C. R. Ward, B. E. Maybeck, A. Stirling Calder, J. H. Blohme, Jules Guerin, Henry Bacon, William R. Meade, Karl Bitter, Thomas Hastings, John McLaren, E. F. Farquhart.



Court Renders Important Decision

The Minnesota Supreme Court has rendered a clear-cut decision on the question of a lien against land to secure pay for plans. The opinion was given by Judge Bunn, who says: "An architect who, under contract with the owner of land, furnishes plans and specifications for the construction of a building thereon, is entitled to a lien upon the building and land upon which it is constructed, though he does not supervise the construction. If the owner, after the plans are furnished, of his own volition and without fault of the architect, abandons the construction of a building on the land, the architect has a lien on the land. An actual improvement is not necessary. The contract between the architect and the owner was that the former should furnish

plans and specifications for and supervise the construction of the building for an entire consideration based on a percentage of the total cost. The lien statement was filed in time, though the last work on the plans and specifications was done more than ninety days prior thereto."



Architects Make Fine Records

Mr. W. K. Knighton, State Architect for Oregon, and Architect D. R. Huntington, City Architect with the building department of the City of Seattle, have recently come in for considerable praise for the excellent showing and efficient handling of their respective departments.

During the past four years, Mr. Knighton has taken charge of the construction of ninety buildings which cost \$1,395,000, while the expense to his department amounted to about \$42,000, a little less than 3 per cent of money spent.

Mr. Huntington has designed buildings that amounted to \$575,359, at a cost of \$19,731 to his department.

These figures unquestionably show that these officials have conducted their offices in a competent manner; they have made good in every sense of the word.



Parmentier Again Writes Friends

Los Angeles friends of Architect Fernand Parmentier, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., who has been in the French Army since the outbreak of the European War, have received another letter from him that is of interest. Mr. Parmentier says that he is still in good health and is gaining in strength of power and resistance. He especially mentions the matter of his elevation to fellowship in the Institute, and says that it is a great comfort to receive news testifying the kindly remembrance of his fellows in California and the Institute. "I shall have much to tell when I return," he writes, "and should I fail to do so, my last thoughts shall be with gratitude to my fellow professionals who have been so kind to me, and the fellowship in the Institute I shall prize above all other things to the last moment."



Institute Issues Standard Forms

The American Institute of Architects has issued a second edition of its Standard Contract Documents. The Institute's forms although intended for use in actual practice should also be regarded as a code of reference and representing the judgment of the Institute as to what constitutes good practice and as such they may be drawn upon by architects in improving their own forms. Although the forms are suited for use in connection with single or general contracts, they are equally applicable to an operation conducted under separate contracts.

Liberty Bell Has Disease

An interesting aftermath to the recent proposal to remove the Liberty Bell from its hanging in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is presented in a discussion of the physical condition of the sacred relic. Metallurgical experts have discovered that the bell is afflicted with a "disease," resulting from a remelting of the iron years ago, at which time, it is now shown, unscientific methods and mixtures injured the metal.

It is contended by opponents of its removal from Independence Hall that to safeguard the bell it must be absolutely free from any vibration. It is pointed out that considerable of its injury was the result of its previous journeys to New Orleans in 1885, to Chicago in 1893, to Atlanta in 1895, to Charleston in 1902, to Boston in 1903, and to St. Louis in 1904.

The new crack which developed in comparatively recent years, and which starts from the top of the old crack, extending diagonally around the other portion of the bell more than one quarter of its circumference, and which was given exploitation in 1909, when it seemed that the bell was to be sent to Seattle, has again come in for much publicity. At that time it will be remembered that this crack could only be seen with the aid of a magnifying glass; it is now plainly visible to the naked eye.

Still louder protests were voiced when the effort was made to bring it to San Francisco, resulting in further investigations by eminent and distinguished metallurgists, who have now come forward with the statement that the bell is suffering from a "disease of metals," now recognized as technical phraseology, and clearly applicable to the present case; in other words, the Liberty Bell has a distemper which is easily explained by the experts when its history is reviewed.

It will be remembered that the bell was made in London and arrived in Philadelphia in 1752, being tested in August of that year. The first stroke of the clapper, and without any other violence, cracked the instrument. The metal was then broken up and it was concluded that it was too high and brittle. Two Philadelphia workmen then undertook to cast it and the metal was toughened with the addition of copper. A second test was made, and this time it was found that there was too much copper. Pass and Stow, the names of these two latter casters, who by the way, are said not to have been bell founders by trade, were again given permission to recast the bell, this time adding the tin to restore the tone, the loss of which was caused by their over-indulgence in the use of copper.

This last effort was highly successful, and the gentlemen were paid £60 13s 5d (\$295.25) to cover the cost of their work.

These several cases of casting and remelting, under unnatural and injurious circumstances caused abnormal shrinkage and cooling, which, it is now claimed, precluded any possibility of a homogeneous composition. Had the bell been kept quiet after the first great crack showed, this latter crack and more serious one would probably have been prevented.

Going into the matter technically, the experts have advanced specific reasons for the disease of the Liberty Bell, having taken into account the many and objectionable circumstances which have surrounded this bell during its life, and which have invited so distasteful a distemper.



Hygiene Association to Convene

An important subject is discussed in this issue by Architect Charles S. Kaiser, of San Francisco—the forthcoming meeting of the American School of Hygiene Association, to be held in San Francisco June 25th and 26th. Mr. Kaiser has not only ably announced the gathering, but has entered into a still deeper discussion dealing with the purposes and aims of the Association.

Members of the profession interested in school activities will find much of interest here, and, as it is the desire of Mr. Kaiser that as much publicity as possible be given to this important subject, we express hope that all interested readers will get in touch with Mr. Kaiser, in which they will co-operate and greatly assist a movement of permanent and growing power and benefit.

The coming convention will be held under the patronage of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.



Cost of Operating Sky-Scraper

The following table of per cents has been compiled to show the actual cost of operating a sky-scraper. The figures represent an average from the reports of a large number of buildings in the several largest cities of this country. During this investigation a tremendous fluctuation of figures was the outstanding feature. For instance, it was found that some building charges to management amounted to 8 per cent and over, while other figures were far below. The figures are: taxes, 22.2 per cent; ground rent, 21.4; engine room, 19.3; janitor service, 15.1; elevators, 6.3; improvement-alterations, 3.1; miscellaneous, 2.6; building repairs, 2.3; depreciation, 2.2; management, 1.7; decorations 1.5; insurance, 1.2; water, 1.1.

Relation of Architect to Client

We have in mind a number of addresses and articles on architectural subjects by the layman, among them bad, indifferent and a few good ones. It has been our very great pleasure to recently read an address on the subject of an architect as related to his client. It is our firm conviction that the address in question has touched on a subject of vast importance to the profession, in a way calculated to arouse admiration for the author.

This man is Mr. Oliver La Farge, an Eastern banker, who spoke before the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, at its recent convention. The Journal of the American Institute of Architects, has reprinted his speech with an annotation that Mr. La Farge has given some advice which is well worth while to consider.

Mr. William Mooser of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., has read the article and declares it to be one of the most interesting discussions that has come to his notice in recent years. Mr. Mooser stated that he believed that every architect would be interested in this talk of a banker, who really knows something of the profession of architecture.

"Notwithstanding the fact that I live so close to two architects and have one in my family," said Mr. La Farge, "I am perfectly amicably disposed toward the profession, and may truly say that I always have dwelt in good relations with its members. I may say that I expect to do so until such time as I shall build something of my own.

"While I say this with a frivolous revelry and abandon, I note that you assume that in it there lies concealed a subtle something, about which I am going to trespass on your good nature and amiability.

"One is not often given a chance to talk to architects and tell them, as a crowd, just what one thinks of them. I am somewhat peculiarly situated in regard to this. I have worked in an architect's office and have studied architecture and building and am one of those so-called business men who are supposed not to know the aims, ambitions, and hopes of the men of your profession, and am also one of that body of men who continually offend by refusing to recognize the ethics of your profession.

"Perhaps it was fortunate for me that I was brought up in the atmosphere which was always redolent of the carnage of battle between the artistic temperament and the commercial temperament, and I am quite sure that I am not mistaken when I say that there is a great deal to be said on both sides of this question, and that there is a great deal that has been left unsaid by the architects, which in duty to themselves and to the public requires to be said.

"You may have noted a remarkable fact in regard to the average American business man, in that there is no question which he feels quite as unable to master easily as the question regarding art or architecture. This feeling is largely due, of course, to unfamiliarity with the subject as well as to a contempt for its mastery—a feeling which has been engendered by an exclusiveness of aim and attainment on the part of those who practice it. It seems to me that it is possible to bring about a more complete understanding of your work and its necessities by the adoption of a few simple principles, one of the first of which is that the public be made to understand the architect's point of view.

"We must remember that all professions dealing in imaginative qualities of work have had, from time immemorial, difficulties of understanding as between principles and clients, and architecture has this difficulty because, if the client had these qualities, he need only employ a carpenter or builder.

"Perhaps you may remember how indignant was Michael Angelo when he overheard the Pope and one of his ad-

visers criticizing his works and methods, and how his indignation got the better of him and he upset the paint on their heads from his scaffold.

"Perhaps we can go further back than that, even to the remote ages, and remember the sadness of the ancient Chinese painter, who overwhelmed by continuous criticisms and misunderstandings, retired into the painting which he had made in order that he might retain his peace and happiness.

"All our earlier artists and architects suffered from the universal lack of knowledge of art and from an improper understanding of its necessities; but, in spite of that, and, I might say, by favor of that, they were able to produce lasting things.

"Richardson suffered from this as much if not more than any architect, and I could cite you numerous cases of apparent disregard of the feelings, opinions, or intelligence of architects, artists, and sculptors.

"Almost universally, may it be pointed out that an understanding would have been easily possible provided the professional man had been willing to unbend and become a teacher to his client.

"In all cases you will find that the impatience of the so-called practical man of affairs with the imaginative qualities of architects is due in part to three or four things:

"First—Lack of knowledge of the cost of drawing.

"Second—Lack of explicit determination of what the client is paying for.

"Third—Lack of imagination—that is, lack of understanding—of what the architect's function really is.

"Fourth—Lack of evidence of commercial return on good design as well as planning.

"Now as to the first: It is a problem how to get this into the lay mind, but I assure you it can be done if the architect himself keeps a cost account of his draughting as he should; yet there are many architects who do not keep such a cost account and therefore cannot explain to the client in details of dollars and cents and hours and minutes. If they keep such a system, there is nothing that will interest the commercial client more than an exposition of it.

"Now as to the second: A definite method of charging is professionally correct and should be adhered to, but the public usually misunderstands what is meant by supervision, and wherever you find a client you will very likely find him confident that he is not getting the supervision to which he is entitled. I believe that a complete understanding on this point before proceeding saves many difficulties and much expense to the architects.

"Now the last two difficulties, which are really due to a lack of education, can be remedied (and I believe they have been somewhat remedied), first, by keeping to the standard of your profession and demanding recognition of your standards, and also by a constant exposition of the work of the architect, what he has done for the community and what he can do, and what he supplies that the other man lacks.

"It has seemed to me that a practical book, on the plan of Mr. Richard Hurd's book on real estate values, would be of great value not only to architects but to the public. I presume many architects are familiar with that book. It gives the history of city growth, and the land, building and rental values of many cities which, of course, are closely related to the question of proper planning, and on the whole, I think there has been no book written on that subject as good as this one.

"My own business is mortgage banking; that is, savings deposits invested in city mortgages. To us, during periods

such as we have had in the last few years, the only real basis of appraisal of real estate for mortgage is the rental basis, because of the lack of sales of real estate. The rental basis of a loan depends in part upon the good planning of the building, and in part upon its location, but the major portion depends upon good planning. This depends upon the architect. So, you may see that after all we are closely allied—if you do good work we can do good work—and just so much as a savings bank is able to invest its funds wisely and safely in a community, just so much better and richer is that community; it is being constructed by its own people, and is just so much more able to employ good architects.

"I believe that architects, as a rule, are the best professional men of any community. I have always found them alert, filled with civic pride, and very human, and the most delightful men as friends. I have usually found them controlled by two very strong motives; a constant wish to do

honor and justice to their profession, and a desire to please their clients, of course not counting the anxiety we all have to get the job. The control by associations is a good thing, but I beg you to remember that your client cares nothing for rules and regulations, and you must educate him to a belief in your capabilities, and not present him with a printed slip of what the Institute decrees professionally. You can do this now, where you could not do it twenty years ago.

"There are occasional lapses by the public, but the emphatic expression of outrage by the people of the world at the recent destruction of the architectural monuments in France and Belgium must convince you that the people are generally assured of the value of good architectural work.

"My conclusion is that the successful architect is the one who can handle the public without offense to its sensibilities, and still cling to the high ideals of his profession."

Fundamentals of Specification Writing

BY FRANCIS W. GRANT

Although it has long been conceded that the writing of specifications for architectural undertakings has not kept pace with the general progress of the profession, yet little has appeared in the architectural journals or text books tending to correct this condition. The specification is of tremendous importance to the successful issue of any building operation and time devoted to the study of its fundamentals by the young men in the profession would well repay the effort.

In this day of efficiency experts, and elaborate methods of procedure intended to bring about system, it seems strange that more attention is not paid to this subject. A proper appreciation of the theory of specification writing will tend to fewer legal entanglements, an enhancement of the architect's prestige among craftsmen, and to the maintenance of that respect generally felt by the client for the architect's competency during the sketch period of negotiations.

It goes without saying that standardization should be sought in specification writing as in any other line of work, but the specification writer should guard against too much of even this good thing.

The writer is firmly of the opinion that standardization carried to the extent of fixed printed general conditions is detrimental to the efficiency of the specification as a whole. It may develop in the architect's experience that a large part of the paragraphs constituting the so-called general conditions, or that part of the specification defining business relations, may be used repeatedly without change, thereby becoming standard for his office. The practice, however, of having these printed and so incorporated in each specification should not be adopted. Such practice tends to minimize their importance in the minds of the contractors and must necessarily give the client an impression that he is buying ready-made goods where he thought he was having something made to order.

Standardization as applied to form, method of general arrangement, including sequence, and of notation, is not only feasible but highly commendable.

The most marked improvement, in fact about the only one in recent years, in specification writing, has been the departure from the use of legal size paper bound at the top. This change has been promoted largely by the growing popularity of vertical filing in architects' offices, to which letter size paper, because of its being more readily filed with general correspondence, is more appropriate, though possibly

some architects may have been influenced by the more commendable reason that it facilitates reference to the specifications by those in the field to whom these instruments are more particularly addressed.

The ideal form of a specification, of course, is the printed pamphlet and this should be adopted whenever circumstances will permit. Generally, however, the architect must be satisfied with typewritten specifications. These should be on good bond paper eight and a half by eleven inches, with an ample left hand margin for binding. The binding should be such as will absolutely prevent the taking out and reinsertion of pages without noticeably mutilating the remaining pages. Marginal headings should be employed and the paragraphs should be numbered consecutively from beginning to end of the entire specification. When the paragraphs are so numbered the specification is capable of being completely indexed, and this should always be done with careful attention to cross indexing.

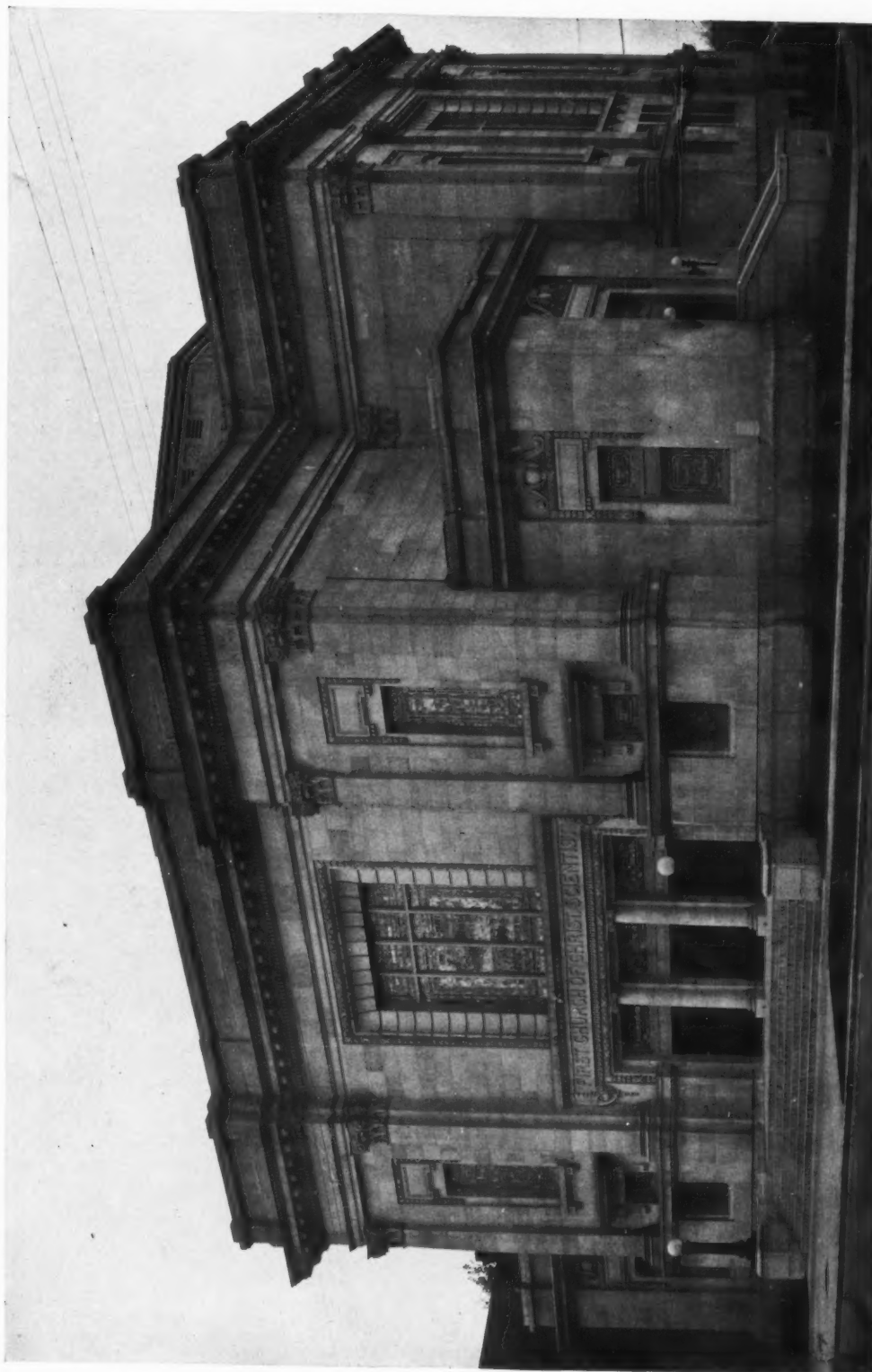
A specification which recognizes the various subdivisions of the work as separate chapters cannot be readily and properly indexed, and since the division into chapters and the index are both intended to serve the same purpose, that is to facilitate reference, the adoption of consecutive numbering and but one beginning is to be strongly recommended as best serving that purpose.

Brevity should be the constant aim of the specification writer, but never at the expense of clarity and comprehensiveness. Everything must be covered no matter how voluminous it may make the document, but "blue pencil" your work after the first draft, as you would a telegram and cut out duplications and everything that savors of mere discussion.

Get the true meaning of the word "specification" in your mind before beginning and keep it there. Specify by name just what you want, if you know what that is, but do not be ashamed to admit a doubt, and specify accordingly with frankness, for no man living can reasonably claim complete knowledge of all known building and processes, and it will be necessary sometimes to merely specify functions, leaving definite selection until evidence can be secured that will demonstrate what is the exact requirement.

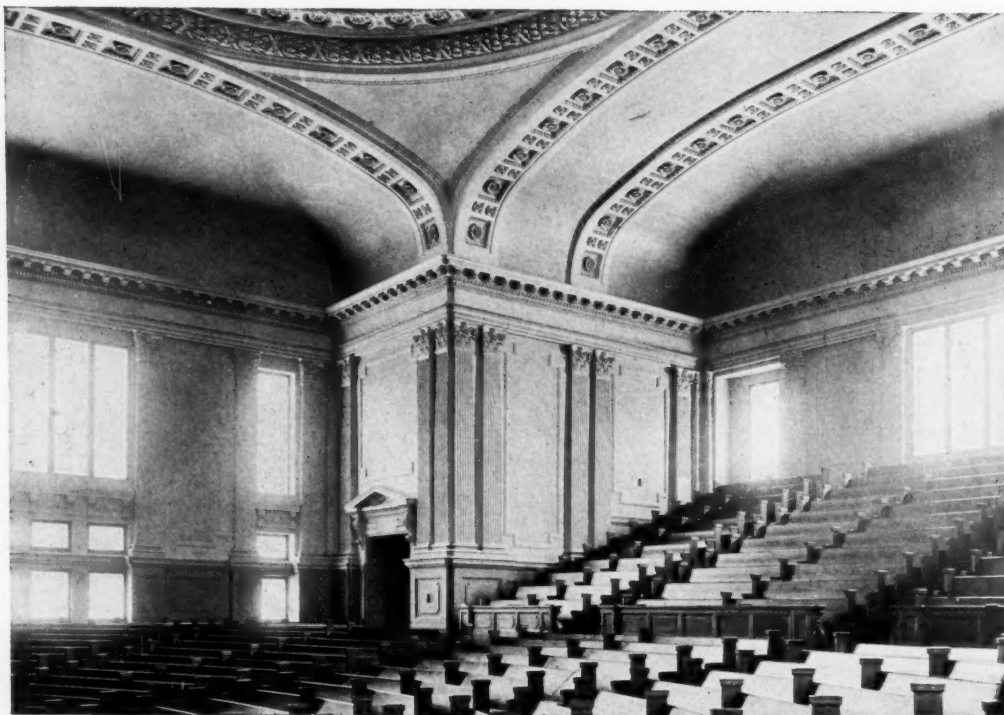
An exception must be made and specific naming of articles waived or modified by the use of the words "or equal"

(Continued on page 113.)



First Church of Christ Scientist of Seattle
Charles H. Bebb & L. L. Mendel, Architects, Seattle
(Partnership dissolved 1913)

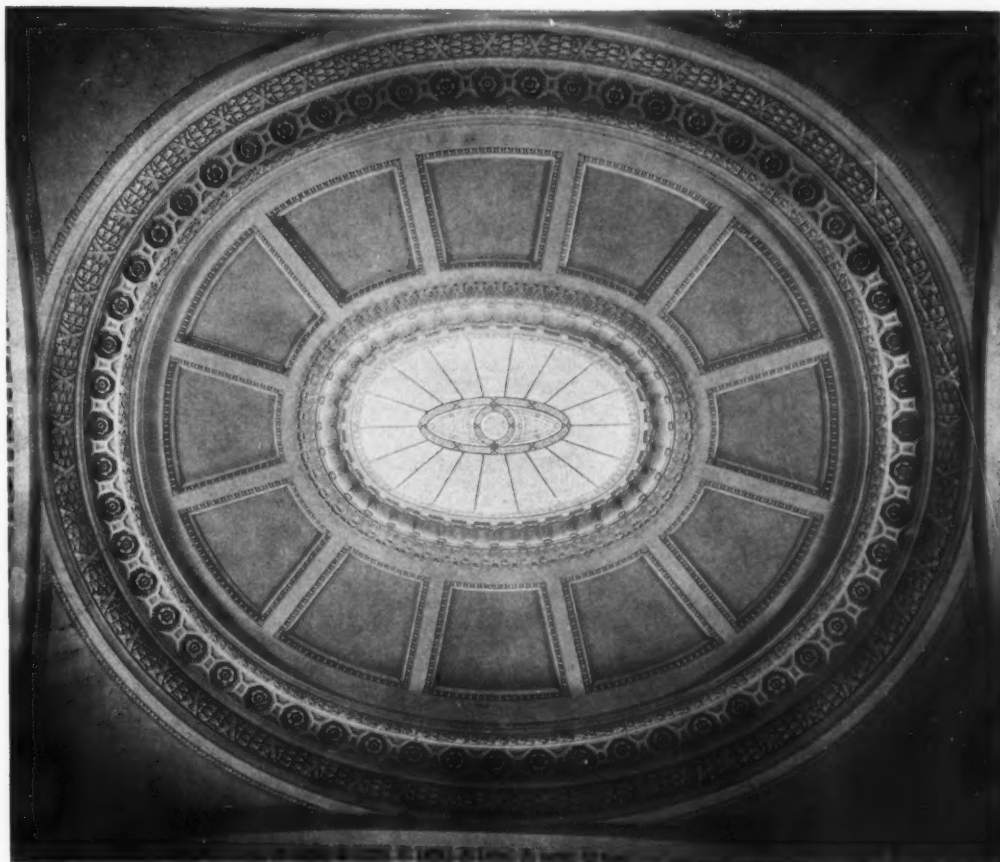
THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
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Corner Detail, North Entrance



Detail View Looking Toward Rostrum
First Church of Christ Scientist of Seattle
Charles H. Bebb & L. L. Mendel, Architects, Seattle
(Partnership dissolved 1913)



Detail of Dome and Sunburst



View Looking Toward Rostrum
First Church of Christ Scientist of Seattle
Charles H. Bebb & L. L. Mendel, Architects, Seattle
(Partnership dissolved 1913)



Corner Detail, South Entrance

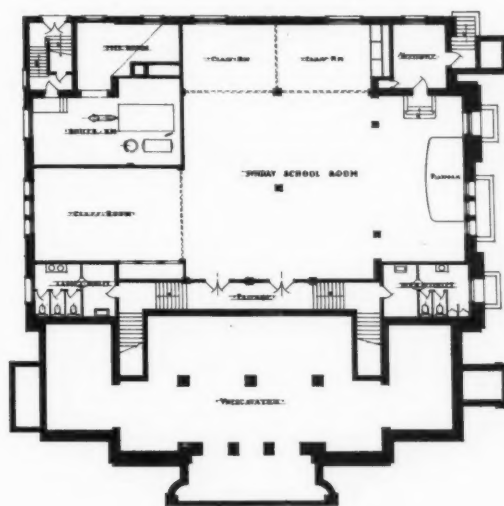


Detail of Organ and Rostrum

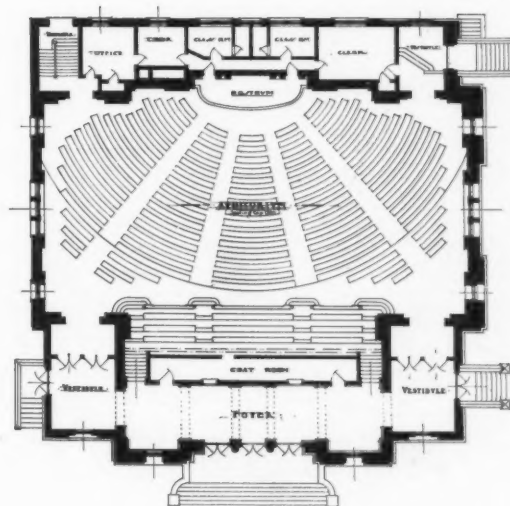
First Church of Christ Scientist of Seattle
Charles H. Bebb & L. L. Mendel, Architects, Seattle
(Partnership dissolved 1913)



Foyer Taken from North End



Basement Plan



First Floor Plan

First Church of Christ Scientist of Seattle
Charles H. Bebb & L. L. Mendel, Architects, Seattle
(Partnership dissolved 1913)





Residence of J. A. Veness, Portland
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, Portland

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
March, 1915



Sun Room



Loggia

Residence of J. A. Veness, Portland
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, Portland

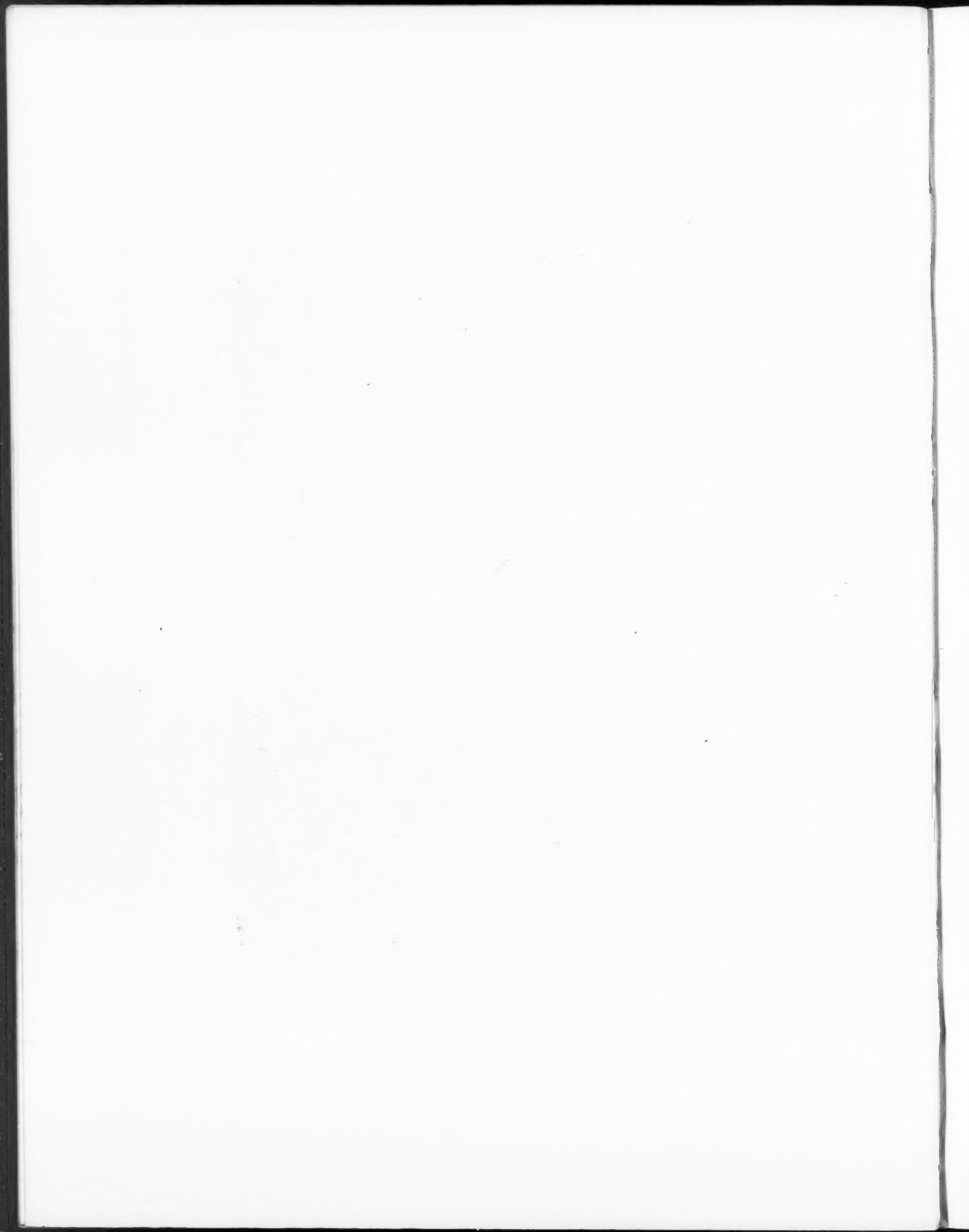


Dining Room



Drawing Room

Residence of J. A. Veness, Portland
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, Portland





Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Terrace Road, Portland Heights, Portland
George Foote Dunham, Architect, Portland



Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Terrace Road, Portland Heights, Portland
George Foote Dunham, Architect, Portland



Stair Hall



Dining Room

Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Terrace Road, Portland Heights, Portland
George Foote Dunham, Architect, Portland



Living Room



Living Room

Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Terrace Road, Portland Heights, Portland
George Foote Dunham, Architect, Portland



Residence of Walter B. Honeyman, Portland
D. C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate, Portland



Library

Residence of Walter B. Honeyman, Portland
D. C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate, Portland



Dining Room



Living Room

Residence of Walter B. Honeyman, Portland
D. C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate, Portland

(Continued from page 96.)

or some similar expedient when the work is for a government, which by law forbids exclusive provisions and demands competition, or when there is reason to believe that the dealer in any particular article wanted will take advantage of a specification excluding competition, and with all due respect to the larger majority of dealers in building materials, there are many unscrupulous enough to take such advantage.

A specification should never be written in the negative or merely permissive style. Every provision must be mandatory, or the writing becomes an essay and not a specification. The following from a so-called "specification help," published by the manufacturer of a certain cement hardener,

is an excellent example of how not to write. "Lay your floor base and topping *as usual*. The topping *should be at least* three-quarters of an inch thick and *should be made of* See that the topping is not made *too wet*, then float well."

Having set out only to touch briefly upon a subject large enough to fill volumes, I will close by calling attention to the frequent error of overworking the word "best" in a specification; if you want the best throughout say so once under appropriate caption and let it go at that. Constant reiteration only tends to diminish the force of the adjective. As a matter of fact, however, the best of everything is seldom justified and the qualifying words "unless otherwise herein specified" should usually be used in conjunction with the word "best."

School Hygiene Interests Architects

BY CHARLES S. KAISER

MEMBER OF SAN FRANCISCO COMMITTEE, AMERICAN SCHOOL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

The attention of architects is called to the coming meeting of the American School Hygiene Association, which is to be held in San Francisco, June 25th and 26th, under the patronage of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The educational exhibit of the Exposition is itself very comprehensive and interesting, and it is planned to supplement this with an exhibit of the most progressive and hygienic types among the schools of California.

It is intended to urge the importance of the hygiene movement as represented in this Congress of the American School Hygiene Association strongly upon all who are in any way responsible for health conditions in our public schools. Among these responsible people the architects of the country certainly have a great deal to answer for; yet, unfortunately, comparatively few architects have shown any interest in this important and useful Association, even among those who are most active in school work. Every architect with the remotest interest in schools should become a member of this Congress and study its proceedings, whether expecting to attend or not. The membership fee is three dollars, payable to Dr. William Palmer Lucas, Secretary-Treasurer, University Hospital, San Francisco, and gives full membership privileges in the Association for one year, including a copy of the printed proceedings of the Congress.

This meeting of 1915 will be the eighth Congress of the national association, last year's meeting having been postponed on account of the war. The Congress of 1913, it will be recalled, was merged into the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, very splendidly and successfully held at Buffalo.

Further announcement will be made as soon as the program of this coming Congress has taken more definite shape, but it is to be expected that the papers and discussions will have the same great practical value as those that appear in the proceedings of former congresses.

A brief survey of what occurred at the last great Congress will be of interest in this connection and show something of the scope of this modern science. Section 1 of this Congress included papers on the sanitation of sites and buildings; the planning of schools against the fire hazard; modern methods of sewage disposal for city and country schools; fresh air, open window and open air schools from the points of view of hygienists, educators and architects. A distinct forward step was recorded in the better recognition of the true primary purpose of ventilation, and of the wonderful efficacy of fresh air.

"Ventilation," to quote Dr. Terman's book on "School Hygiene," "is first of all a psychological problem, only secondary and incidentally one of mechanical engineering. The real object is not school-room ventilation, but body ventilation." A revolutionary and apparently quite contradictory idea, again, was advanced by some of the highest authorities who had experimented with the sealed recirculating system ventilation. There was an interesting informal "round-table" discussion on this subject in which eminent hygienists and ventilating engineers vainly tried to "get together." There were papers relating to this subject on air-washing, and the uses of ozone in ventilation. There was a symposium on school illumination, and valuable papers on the same topic were given in other departments of the congress.

All this is the kind of hygiene we have read about, but which is here placed in scientific and authoritative form. But why should not architects who presume to design schools know something of the hygiene of prevention, as represented in another section of this congress, covering the medical, hygienic and sanitary supervision of schools, or about the subject of still another section, on the bearings of hygiene in the administration curriculum and schedule of the schools? For the hygiene of progress does not confine itself to the body, but seeks mental and moral, as well as physical influences and reactions. This newer hygiene of the mind has invaded and stirred up the old fields of pedagogy and is gradually pointing the way forward to the essential unity of physical, mental and moral development—to the essential harmony and completeness of well-being that education has hardly recognized since the days of the early Greeks.

But naturally, justice cannot be done in this swift way to the province of school hygiene or to the work of the American School Hygiene Association. Enough has been said to show that the subject goes far beyond our narrow, outworn conceptions of hygiene, both in method and in purpose. School hygiene is a modern science, but with strictly humanitarian ideals. The American School Hygiene Association is accordingly a scientific body, charged with the search of truth, but it is also our national vehicle in the magnificent world-wide movement for the conservation of children, and hence of the human power of future years. It sees in the school not merely the pedantic, brain-incubating enterprise of the Middle Ages, but the most direct, effective and farthest reaching instrument at hand for social progress.

It is the plain duty of architects, not only as professional men but as parents and citizens, to take part in this movement. It is not a movement of "high-brows," if that were any objection, but of practical men and women. Architects surely should have the broadest interests in these advanced educational and social aims of the school in order to approach school problems with the necessary degree of intelligence. Obviously they should acquaint themselves with the best sources of information on the subject of school hygiene, and to that end should become identified with the national agency for the school hygiene movement. Knowledge is still power, while on the other hand ignorance in the architect is a far greater obstacle to progress in schools

than the poverty of school districts, or an inadequate appropriation for new buildings.

When properly equipped our school architects should do more thinking, especially of the independent kind; they should scrutinize knowingly every detail of the school environment in the light of the latest and fullest studies and observations, which is far different, and is usually far safer, than to copy the best that others have done elsewhere. Without this conscientious and intelligent kind of study, the most soundly constructed school will presently be obsolete; for with the growth of this science of school hygiene we may reasonably expect to see some profound influences for change.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Architect Frank L. Stiff has removed his office to 1102 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

Architect Andrew Willatzen has removed to new offices at 421-423 Boston Block, Seattle.

Architects Rousseau & Rousseau, San Francisco, have announced removal of their offices to suites 501-2-3 French National Bank Building, 110 Sutter Street.

The architectural firm of Nisbet & Paradise, Boise, Idaho, has dissolved partnership, Mr. Paradise locating at Pocatello, while Mr. Nisbet will remain in Boise, Idaho.

Architect E. B. Johnson has opened offices at 554 Black Building, Los Angeles, where he will be pleased to receive catalogues, price lists, and trade literature in general.

Architect C. A. Westlake has been granted license by the State Board of Architecture, and has opened offices at 1106 West Broadway, Glendale. Mr. Westlake was for a number of years connected with the office of Architects Morgan, Walsh & Morgan, Los Angeles.

Luxeberry White Enamel is finding considerable favor in this territory. It can be washed, is sanitary, cleanly, and also artistic. It is non-porous, absorbs nothing and warrants service. It is a result of fifty-six years of experience on architectural finishes, which insures dependability.

The recent death of Mr. C. Ben Sholes, Long Beach, Cal., prominent architect, was a shock to his many friends in California and elsewhere. The professional career of Mr. Sholes as an architect, commenced in Chicago, where he enjoyed conspicuous success. He was very prominent in religious and benevolent circles in Southern California, interesting himself exclusively in Y. M. C. A. work. He was forty years of age, and is survived by a widow, Mrs. Tennie C. Sholes; two sons, Edwin Allen, age thirteen years; Orrin Donald, age ten years.

Said to be one of the largest orders for ornamental brick ever placed on the Pacific Coast, a contract has been given the Pacific Sewer Company of Los Angeles, calling for delivery of approximately 300,000 separate bricks to be used in facing of the seven-story Robinson building, now being built at Seventh Street and Grand Avenue, Los Angeles. The brick will be of gray mottled colored with enamel finish, and will be made of Southern California clay. The trim of the building will be of terra cotta. Fifty-two cars will be required to forward this order for brick, which approximates 1,050 tons.

The following architects have been granted certificates to practice by the Northern District California State Board of Architecture: Leland A. Bryant, 37 San Jose Avenue, San Francisco; James H. Mitchell, 717 Clayton Street, San Francisco; Albert L. O'Brien, Clunie Building, San Francisco; W. F. Bowen, Fresno; F. Holberg Reimers, 2125 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley.

The following permanent officers of the Metropolitan Exhibit of Los Angeles have been elected: Thomas Fellows, president; E. J. Judah, vice-president; Fred L. Letton, secretary-treasurer. The manager, Miss M. L. Schmidt, reports a goodly increase in attendance, and interest in the exhibit. It is planned to provide special attractions to stimulate attendance on part of that portion of the general public who have not yet been reached.

The architectural firm of Henry Hall Johnson & Company announce its removal to rooms 534-36 Ford Building, Great Falls, Montana. In making their announcement, this firm mailed out a handsome card on which was printed a photographic reproduction of the Ford Building; their new home, which was designed and erected under their supervision. It is a very neat appearing announcement, and the building looks fine.

"Target and Arrow" tin roofs are one of the best known classes of roofs used in this country, upholding the old time standard of quality for the benefit and use of present-day architects.

In response to an editorial recently published in a contemporary publication, the architect makes a point, which is very interesting. He says: "I do very truly believe that when a man wants a certain material, and knows that it is good, he should specify it without the words 'OR EQUAL,' if, and here is the big question, we can do it without injustice to his client."

It has been well said that this is just what can be done with "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, and you can specify this brand alone and be satisfied that the price will not be raised to your contractor and consequently to your client. The reason is this: For several years "Target and Arrow" roofing tin has been sold to the roofing trade at a fixed retail price. It is stated that no other tin roofing manufacturers have yet seen fit to follow this lead of the N. & G. Taylor Company, manufacturers of the "Target and Arrow" brand.

This company will be glad to furnish any architect on request, a copy of the printed price list to the trade, giving present prices on "Target and Arrow" and the full schedule of terms.

Specifications that permit substitution are not likely to secure "Target and Arrow" quality, as the price of this term is about \$1.00 per box higher than the other brands. The N. & G. Taylor Company protects the architect and the client.

This brand of tin is carried in stock in all the principal Pacific Coast cities. Immediate deliveries can be executed at any time.

Seven years ago texture brick was in its infancy. Its ultimate success was regarded as highly dubious. Few indeed would have dared predict its universal popularity and that, too, in so short a space of time. Art and science combined to produce a brick that would offer a wider scope to the architect. A long felt want existed for a brick which would be lacking in the restrictions demanded of the more uniform and mechanical smooth faced brick. Hence today rough textured brick produced in any desired shade or

Three years ago when the public was skeptical concerning the success of so unusual a product the output of "Rug" brick at Greendale, Ohio, was but 25M brick a day. Today in such great demand is this brick with an international reputation that the output has necessarily been raised to 150M per day. This is not hard to understand when considering that one operation of "Rugs" in a community means many more and that when architects after using them once with unusual success, continue to specify them. Even high freight rates have not prevented the use of "Rug" brick from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Montreal to the Gulf. Interested inquiries from New Zealand, China, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Germany and Holland point to the building up of a foreign trade in time. Under a license agreement with the Hocking Valley Products Company the originators and patentees of Greendale "Rug" brick, the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company has secured the manufacturing rights for "Rug" brick for the State of California.



Residence equipped with Pitcher Disappearing Doors.

blending of shades has taken a leading place in the brick industry. Offering a wider range of design and treatment to the architect it enjoys an established and definite field of its own.

It remained, however, for a man gifted with imagination, yet withal practical to create a masterpiece in "brickcraft" so fittingly designated as "Rug" brick. This unique and artistic product is not to be confused nor can it be when once seen with any other texture brick on the market. Laid in the wall Rug brick bears an unmistakable similarity to the soft and alluring tones of a Turkish or Persian Rug. Made very rough with an individual knap or texture characteristic only to Rug brick it absorbs rather than reflects light. This peculiarity gives a pleasing and restful appearance to the eye. Impervious to moisture, free from alkalis, it will not discolor.

The latter concern has made an unusually beautiful and comprehensive display of "Rug" brick in no less than nine shades in its exhibit in the Palace of Varied Industries at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. A showing of this brick is also made at the San Diego Exposition. The company expects to produce a red "Rug" brick at its Richmond plant in the near future.

We show in this issue a photographic reproduction of a San Francisco residence which is equipped with Pitcher Disappearing Doors, Adjustable Hangers, and Patented Frames. This equipment has found much favor at the hands of California architects, and has been in especial demand in San Francisco and the Bay region. It is manufactured by the National Mill and Lumber Co., Fifth and Bryant Sts., San Francisco. This firm will be very glad to send full particulars upon request.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles—Architects Hunt & Burns, 701 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, are preparing plans for the proposed new Salt Lake passenger stations, to be erected on the east bank of the Los Angeles River, south of Seventh Street. The building will be classical in design, two stories in height, steel and terra cotta, and will cost about \$260,000.

Los Angeles—Architects Hudson & Munsell, 415 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement brick school building to be erected on Staunton Avenue at a cost of \$55,000.

Los Angeles—Architect G. A. Howard, Jr., 711 Grant Building, Los Angeles, has completed plans for a group of grade school buildings to be erected at Hyde Park at a cost of \$60,000. The group will consist of a two-story assembly hall and four one-story two-room buildings. The construction will be hollow tile walls, plastered exterior, brick trimmings and clay tile roofs.

Los Angeles—Architects Needham & Kline, 615 Brockman Building, Los Angeles, are preparing plans for an auditorium building at Lincoln High School, Pritchard Street and North Broadway; construction will be brick and concrete with plastered exterior, steel roof trusses and tile roof. It will cost \$90,000.

Los Angeles—Architect J. J. Frauenfelder, Story Building, Los Angeles, is completing plans for a four-story and basement, Class C, loft building, to be erected at 734 South Main Street, for H. H. Ford at a cost of \$30,000.

Los Angeles—Architect A. C. Martin, 430 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a two-story school building to be erected on Macy Street, at a cost of \$40,000.

Los Angeles—Architect L. L. Jones, Central Building, Los Angeles, has completed plans for a two-story and basement, brick and steel apartment house, to be erected at the corner of Westmoreland and Seventh Streets, at a cost of \$35,000.

Los Angeles—Architect W. J. Dodd, Marsh-Strong Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a one-story and basement brick library for the city of Los Angeles, to be erected in the Boyle Heights District, at a cost of \$30,000.

Long Beach—Architect W. H. Austin, 26 Elm Avenue, Long Beach, has completed plans for a two- and six-story hotel addition to be erected on the present hotel site of the Hotel Schuyler Co., on Ocean Avenue, near Palm, at a cost of \$60,000.

Long Beach—Architect W. H. Austin, 26 Elm Avenue, Long Beach, has completed plans for a six-story addition to the Hotel Schuyler for Stonaker & Dexter, to cost \$60,000.

San Pedro—Architect Joseph Bell DeRemer, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement brick grammar school building to be erected on Fifth Street, at a cost of about \$75,000.

Owensmouth—Architects Dennis & Hewitt, 618 Fay Building, Los Angeles, are preparing plans for a brick or hollow tile construction school building for the Union High School District, cost about \$75,000.

Hollywood—Architect Elmer Grey, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for two two-story and basement restaurants, to be erected in Hacienda Park, at a cost of \$30,000 each.

Everett—Architect W. W. Hastings has completed plans for a two-story and basement brick and concrete school building for the Everett School District, to cost \$47,000.

Puente—Architect C. H. Brown, Stimson Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for three one-story brick or hollow tile school buildings in Puente High School District, to cost \$45,000.

San Francisco—Architects Ward & Blohme, Alaska Commercial Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement Class C construction firehouse to be erected on Powell Street at a cost of \$40,000.

San Francisco—Architect D. J. Patterson, Mechanics Institute Building, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a four-story and basement brick and steel hotel to be erected at the northeast corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets for Lewis Gassner, at a cost of \$30,000.

San Francisco—Architect Charles C. Frye, 20 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, has completed plans for a three-story and basement frame hotel to be erected south of Market Street at a cost of \$20,000.

San Francisco—Architect Leo J. Devlin, Pacific Building, San Francisco, has completed plans for a three-story and basement, Class C construction warehouse, for John Wrapp, to cost \$75,000.

San Francisco—Architects O'Brien Bros., Clunie Building, San Francisco, have completed plans for a three-story and basement Class C construction apartment house, to be erected on the south

side of Turk Street, east of Hyde, for the Goewey Estate, at a cost of \$25,000.

San Francisco—Architects Rousseau & Rousseau, French Bank Building, San Francisco, have completed plans for a four-story and basement brick and steel apartment house, to be erected on Post Street, west of Larkin, for Walter W. Props, at a cost of \$25,000.

San Francisco—Architect August Edmund, New Call Building, and P. Reghetti, Phelan Building, San Francisco, have completed plans for a two-story and basement, Class A construction, pathological and garage building for the City and County of San Francisco, to cost \$88,000.

San Francisco—Architects O'Brien Bros., Clunie Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a five-story and basement Class C construction apartment house, to cost \$60,000.

San Francisco—Architects O'Brien Bros., Clunie Building, San Francisco, have completed plans for a one-story and basement Class A construction garage to be erected as an addition to the one-story building on the northwest corner of Bush and Taylor Streets, at a cost of \$25,000.

San Francisco—Architects Ward & Blohme, Alaska Commercial Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement Class C construction firehouse to be erected in the Mission District for the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost of \$30,000.

San Francisco—Architects Cunningham & Politeo, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, have completed plans for a one-story and basement, brick and steel warehouse for Walter E. Dean, at a cost of \$30,000.

Oakland—Architect Charles W. McFall, Central Bank Building, Oakland, is preparing plans for a three-story and basement brick and frame apartment house to cost \$36,000.

San Rafael—Architect Thomas O'Connor, San Rafael, has completed plans for a two-story and basement, Class A construction, jail building for Marin County, to cost \$60,000.

WASHINGTON.

Walla Walla—Architect Robert F. Tegan, Morgan Building, Portland, has prepared plans for a four-story and basement, Class A construction hospital for Saint Mary's Hospital, to cost \$250,000.

Walla Walla—Architect George B. Peurvis, Northern Bank Building, Seattle, has prepared plans for a two-story and basement reinforced concrete building for the Cruz Amusement Company, to cost \$45,000.

Bremerton—Architect Max Umbrecht, Rector Hotel, Seattle, is preparing plans for a one-story and basement re-inforced concrete building, to be erected on Berwell Avenue, near Pacific, for Oswald & Rantz, which will cost \$35,000.

Seattle—Architect David J. Myers, Central Building, Seattle, has completed plans for a two-story and basement, hollow-tile residence, to be erected for M. A. Arnold, at a cost of \$25,000.

Fall City—Architects Steven & Steven, New York Building, Seattle, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement brick school building for Fall City, to be erected at a cost of \$35,000.

OREGON.

Portland—Architects MacNoughton & Raymond, Title & Trust Building, Portland, have completed plans for a four-story and basement brick warehouse for Blake-McFall Paper Company, to cost \$90,000.

Portland—Architects Jacobberger & Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement, re-inforced concrete factory for the Coin Machine Company, to cost \$69,000.

Portland—Architect W. B. Bell, 494 Marguerite Avenue, Portland, has completed plans for a two-and-one-half-story and basement frame residence, to be erected at the Base Line Farm, at a cost of \$25,000.

Portland—Architect F. A. Naramore, Superintendent of School Properties, Portland, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement school building for the city of Portland, to cost \$100,000.

Portland—Architect R. F. Wassell, 204 E. Fifteenth Street, Portland, is preparing plans for a five-story and basement brick and steel apartment house, to be erected at the corner of Eighteenth and Couch Streets, for R. F. Wassell, A. G. Goring and D. B. McBride.

Grant's Pass—Architect E. E. McLaren, Lumber Exchange Building, Portland, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement re-inforced concrete court house in Josephine County, at a cost of \$100,000.

Gresham—Architect Ernest Kromer, Worcester Building, Gresham, has completed plans for a two-story and basement frame school for the city of Gresham to cost \$25,000.

PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS, A. I. A.

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Sylvain Schnaittacher, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building.

Chairman of Committee on Competition, Geo. B. McDougall, 235 Montgomery Street.

Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, A. C. Martin, 430 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Fernand Parmentier, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles.

Date of meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August), (Los Angeles).

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, A. E. Doyle, Worcester Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, William G. Holford, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William G. Holford.

Date of meetings, third Thursday of every month, (Portland); annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, James H. Schack, Lippy Building, Seattle, Wash. Secretary, Arthur L. Loveless, 513 Coleman Building, Seattle, Wash.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information, J. S. Cote, 520 Haight Building, Seattle.

Date of meetings, first Wednesday (except July, August and September), (at Seattle except one in spring at Tacoma); annual, November.

Colorado Chapter, 1892—President, W. E. Fisher, Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Col. Secretary, Aaron M. Gove, 519 Boston Bldg., Denver, Col.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Arthur A. Fisher, 459 Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

Date of meetings, first Monday of every month (Denver, Colo.); annual, September.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS FOR 1915.

President.....R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston, Mass.
First Vice-President.....Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.
Second Vice-President.....D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary.....Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.
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Octavius Morgan, 1126 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
W. R. B. Willcox, Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Walter Cook, New York, N. Y.

For Three Years.

Charles A. Coolidge, Boston, Mass.
Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.
Elmer C. Jensen, Chicago, Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, 168 O'Farrell Street, on Friday, February 26, 1915. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 by Mr. Faville, the President.

Mr. Ellinwood of New York and Mr. Martin of the Southern California Chapter, were present as guests of the Chapter.

The Minutes of the meeting of January 21st and the Special Meeting of February 12, 1915, were read and approved.

Board of Directors: Nothing to report; Sub-Committee on Competitions: Nothing to report; Sub-Committee on Public Information: Nothing to report.

Legislative Committee: Mr. Mooser was called upon by Mr. Faville to give a resume of what had been done regarding the law of 1872 since the last meeting. He stated that repeal bill had been introduced in the Senate and referred to the Educational Committee and also in the Assembly and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some discussion followed and it was duly moved, seconded and carried, that the report of the committee be accepted and the matter left as before, in the hands of the Board of Directors for any necessary action.

Mr. Schnaittacher reported that a bill had been introduced amending the "Act to regulate the practice of architecture," and that it was desirable that the architects be informed as to the measure. This matter was also placed in the hands of the Board of Directors by the action of the Chapter.

Communications: From Charles Butler, Secretary New York Chapter, A. I. A., extending invitation to San Francisco Chapter; communication from Henry A. Schulze notifying Chapter of receipt of letter from the Institute advising him that his resignation had been accepted as of effect of December 31, 1914; from Commission of Immigration and Housing inviting the Chapter to attend the Housing Exhibit of the Commission, from Burt L. Fenner, Secretary A. I. A., relative to convention at Los Angeles, and one relating to the Board of Directors' resolution relative to the Law of 1872; from Panama-Pacific Insurance Club regarding celebration of "Nine Years After Event," from American Federation of Arts appealing for preservation of monuments of art from the present war in Europe and one regarding the convention to be held in Washington, May 12-14, 1915; from National Conference on City Planning, Boston, enclosing bulletin of same; from H. C. Jones, representing the 28th District of the California Legislature, relating to the law of 1872; from California Employers' Federation relating to measures to be introduced at this session of the Legislature relating to the erection of tenement houses; from the Mayor's office requesting a representative to attend conference on tenement house conditions.

Unfinished business: There was no unfinished business.

New business: In regard to the communication from the Mayor's office requesting that the Chapter be represented at the conference arranged by the Commission of Immigration and Housing, it was stated that Messrs. Bakewell, Mathews and Mooser had attended the meeting; that much proposed tenement house legislation had been discussed and it was suggested that inasmuch as another meeting was to be held on March 3d, that as many members as possible, of this Chapter, attend, and therefore, the Secretary was directed to notify all members by postal to attend the meeting.

A letter from Mr. Henry A. Schulze, a Past President of the Chapter, having been read stating that he had retired from the active practice of his profession, it was duly moved, seconded and unanimously carried, that Mr. Schulze be made an Honorary Member of the Chapter.

Mr. Mooser reported that he had attended the last meeting of the Civic League and that among other matters discussed, was proposition No. 35, to be voted on at the next special city election. This proposition, if carried, would permit the Board of Supervisors to exchange a Van Ness Avenue lot for forty acres of Sutro property adjacent to Lincoln Park.

Mr. Mooser explained that it was highly desirable that the City should acquire this property in order to carry out its Boulevard scheme and to preserve for the people, this land bordering on the Golden Gate.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that this Chapter endorsed the proposition of acquiring the Sutro land.

The matter of the Chapter's membership in the Pacific Coast Architectural League was brought up by Mr. Bakewell and discussed at

some length. It was then duly moved, seconded and carried that the Chapter be represented at the next meeting of the League and that some plan of reorganization be proposed for discussion at that time.

Mr. Rudolph A. Herold of Sacramento was invited by Mr. Faville to talk to the Chapter. He expressed his pleasure at being present and stated what had been done in Sacramento in the formation of the Civic Architectural League and extended an invitation to the Chapter to arrange for a meeting at Sacramento at an early date.

Adjournment: There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 2:45 o'clock.

Subject to approval 1915.

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER,
Secretary.

A special meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Friday evening, February 12, 1915, at the Techau Tavern, in honor of Monsieur Henri Guillaume, representative of France in the erection of the French Pavilion at the World's Fair Grounds.

Among the guests present were: Monsieur Henri Guillaume, Maurice Couchot, Bernard R. Maybeck, Mr. Sperry, Paul Denevielle, Mr. Alden, Mr. Turnbull, Loring P. Rixford, J. C. Morrel, Mr. Takeda, B. Ito, Henry Hornbostel.

Chapter members present: Wm. B. Faville, Arthur Brown, Jr., Harris Allen, Charles Dickey, William Knowles, John Bakewell, Jr., J. S. Fairweather, G. B. McDougall, Wm. H. Crim, Albert Farr, John J. Donovan, Walter H. Ratcliff, Oswald Speir, Charles S. Kaiser, John A. Baur, E. J. Molera, Sylvain Schnaittacher, B. J. S. Cahill, Edgar A. Mathews, William Mooser, Wm. C. Hays, O. G. Traphagen, Bernard J. Joseph, Matthew O'Brien, Albert Schroepfer, Willis Polk, George Kelham, John Galen Howard, Edward J. Vogel, Walter D. Bliss.

W. B. Faville, President of the Chapter, presided over the banquet.

Mr. McDougall, the Past President of the S. F. Chapter, was called upon for a Toast to the guests of the evening.

Mr. Polk was called upon to welcome the guests. Mr. Polk spoke fluently of the great stars in architecture the world over and of the great stride made in America and assured Monsieur Guillaume that America realized in full the debt she owed to France for her architectural guidance.

Mr. Allen of Berkeley and Mr. Sperry of San Francisco then gave a song and chorus.

Mr. Hornbostel, as President of the Beaux Arts School in New York, spoke of the inner workings of that school and the wonders it has accomplished in New York and how this school is now turning out American modelers. Mr. Hornbostel congratulated Mr. Maybeck upon his work upon the art building and said from this day on he would take his hat off to Mr. Maybeck.

Mr. Faville said in part: "This gathering and the theme of the evening is to express an appreciation of the debt we owe to France for her architectural light; to the Ecole de Beaux Arts for its guidance, and to its professors who have so faithfully labored in our universities. I will ask Professor Maybeck to speak of the Ecole de Beaux Arts, its traditions and the spirit of this school in which Professor Maybeck studied, worked and played."

Mr. Maybeck was then called upon for an address: He thanked Mr. Hornbostel for his kind remarks in reference to the art building and took his audience back into history some 200 years ago. He pointed out in a clear and scholarly manner what American architects had learned from France and the great impulse she had given, not only to America, but to the whole civilized world.

Mr. Faville then spoke of the professors of France in our universities in introducing Arthur Brown, Jr., in part as follows:

"Mr. Arthur Brown will tell us of the works of the French professors in our universities and their accomplishments, for he has spent many years in the Ateliers of France and is conversant with the spirit both abroad and at home.

"Enviably honor has been offered to Mr. Brown by the Harvard University. They have asked him to accept in that university the Chair of Architecture. We know from the high standard of this university that the honor is not lightly bestowed."

Mr. Brown said in part: "It seems very proper on this occasion to pay tribute to the French Architects who have taught in our technical schools, as Mr. Guillaume's very distinguished father, Mr.

Edmond Guillaume, was for many years Professor of the Theory of Architecture in the Paris school and in that capacity was the representative of the trend of architectural education in France.

"Clearness of thought and expression is one of the striking characteristics of the French mind, and to this quality is due, I think, much of their success as teachers of the arts and sciences. This talent for teaching has been long recognized in our country, and many of our leading schools have, during the past few years, sent to France for some of their teaching staff."

Mr. Faville, introducing Mr. John Galen Howard, said: "Mr. Howard has kindly consented to speak upon La Belle, France."

Mr. Howard expressed himself as being very thankful for the privilege and honor of being able to address the San Francisco Chapter before such a distinguished guest as Monsieur Guillaume and of other representatives of the different nations. With it also came a certain obligation and that was the overwhelming importance of the subject upon which he had been asked to speak. He said: "I cannot even begin to touch upon the even most important phase in the claims that France has upon our civilization and the gratitude we owe to France."

Mr. Faville then called upon Monsieur Henri Guillaume, the guest of the evening, and said in part: "Monsieur Henri Guillaume, it is with extreme honor that we address to you the remarks of Messrs. Howard, Maybeck and Brown. They are tokens of the love and respect in which we hold your country. We trust that you will accept the assemblage of our fellow architects tonight as an expression of the appreciation with which we hold the teachings of your patrons and ateliers, an appreciation of the importance to us which your teachings have been in the development of our architecture, and we beg to convey to you the distinction which your presence at the Exposition affords us and our pleasure at your being able to be with us tonight, which is to express our appreciation to France for her architectural light; to the Ecole de Beaux Arts for her guidance and to her professors who have so faithfully labored in our universities."

Monsieur Henri Guillaume replied in the French language, expressing his thanks to the San Francisco Chapter of Architects of San Francisco for the honor bestowed upon him, his nation and the Architecture of his native land, while over fifty of the leading architects of San Francisco and bay cities bowed their heads to France for their guidance in architectural development.

President Faville continued: "As guests this evening we are pleased to have with us Mr. Takeda and Mr. Ito from the Kingdom of Japan, representatives sent to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to erect their pavilion and to create the garden so expressive of the land of the Cherry Blossom.

The President then called upon Mr. Takeda of Japan and Mr. B. Ito, representing Mr. Takeda, in an able way addressed the meeting and expressed his appreciation, in being honored by the architects of San Francisco.

Mr. Faville then called upon Mr. J. C. Morrel, of Australia.

Mr. Morrel told of how Australia was reaching forth for knowledge in architecture and how the Australian Government was sending men to this nation, as well as others, for information of vital interest along the lines of architecture.

The banquet then adjourned.

Approved February 26th.

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The minutes of the eighty-first regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Hollenbeck Cafe, Los Angeles, California, Tuesday, February 9, 1915.

The meeting was called to order at 7:45 p. m. by President A. C. Martin.

The following members were present: J. I. Backus, F. P. Davis, P. A. Eisen, Lyman Farwell, R. C. Farrell, Chas. Gordon, Chas. S. Greene, Elmer Grey, John C. Hillman, J. W. Krause, John P. Kremmel, A. C. Martin, H. H. Martin, B. M. Morris, Octavius Morgan, O. W. Morgan, Robt. H. Orr, August Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present W. E. Prine, of the Southwest Contractor, and John Bowler, of the Builder and Contractor.

The minutes of the eightieth meeting were read, and approved, with the exception of that section referring to the letter from Mr.

D. Knickerbacker Boyd regarding the suspension of the provision of the Canon of Ethics referring to competitions, which should be changed to read "to school competitions" only.

Communications were next read as follows: From the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, requesting the appointment of a member of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to act on the Executive Council of the League.

From the Secretary and Treasurer of the League approving the appointment by President A. C. Martin, of Mr. John T. Vawter to act as a member of the Executive Council of the League.

After some discussion, Mr. Lyman Farwell moved, seconded by Mr. Elmer Grey, that the Chapter consider at a meeting ninety days hence, the resignation of the Chapter from the Pacific Coast League. Announcement of the consideration to be made on the notices for that meeting.

A letter was next read from Mr. Octavius Morgan, enclosing a telegram from Mr. Wm. B. Faville, President of the San Francisco Chapter, requesting that this Chapter support a Bill introduced in the Senate by Senator E. S. Birdsall to save the magnificent trees on Lincoln Highway between Lake Tahoe and Placerville. In the absence of President Martin, Mr. Morgan telegraphed to Senator E. S. Birdsall, assuring him of this Chapter's hearty support in his efforts to preserve these trees.

From Mr. E. C. Kemper, Acting Executive Secretary of the Institute, requesting the Secretary to forward him a copy of the Code of Ethics of the Southern California Chapter, if it differed in any material respect from the Code of Ethics of the Institute.

From the Acting Secretary to Mr. Kemper advising him that from a careful survey of the minutes, it would appear that the Institute Code has never been formally adopted by this Chapter, and asking his advice as to what action should be taken.

It was moved, duly seconded and carried, that this matter be carried over to the next meeting of the Chapter as unfinished business.

Following, for the Special Committee on Exhibition, Mr. H. F. Withey reported that after a careful canvass of a number of the Architects relative to the advisability of holding an Architectural Exhibition, because of financial and general business conditions it would appear unwise to carry out this work during the present year.

Following, a general discussion was entered into relative to the holding of a small but permanent exhibition on a part of the sixth floor of the Metropolitan Building, under the direction of the Chapter.

It was moved by Mr. Elmer Grey, seconded by Mr. Withey, that this matter be left in the hands of Miss Schmidt, Manager of the Metropolitan Exhibit, to call upon members of the profession and learn if the necessary number of exhibits might be obtained to finance such an exhibit. A report was to be made at the next meeting.

Following, Mr. Julius Krause presented to the Chapter a resolution, duly seconded by Mr. John P. Krempel, that Miss Florence Dominguez Appel be endorsed for Queen of the 1915 Carnival to be held in Los Angeles.

Mr. Percy Eisen next brought up for discussion the matter of the County's employing an architect for the Department of Buildings. Mr. Farwell moved, seconded by Mr. Wackerbarth, that the President appoint a Committee to consult with the supervisors urging them to employ more expert architectural services.

Mr. H. F. Withey reported for Mr. J. E. Allison that good progress was being made on the matters relating to the repeal of the Law of 1872.

Following these matters of business, Mr. Octavius Morgan gave a most interesting talk on his recent travels in Southern Europe.

The meeting adjourned at 9:50 P. M.

FERNAND PARMENTIER,
Secretary.

By A. R. WALKER,
Acting Secretary.

OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The minutes of the March meeting of the Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., will be published in our next issue.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The February meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was largely devoted to a discussion of matters on which it is desired to report at a later date. The March minutes will be published in our next issue.

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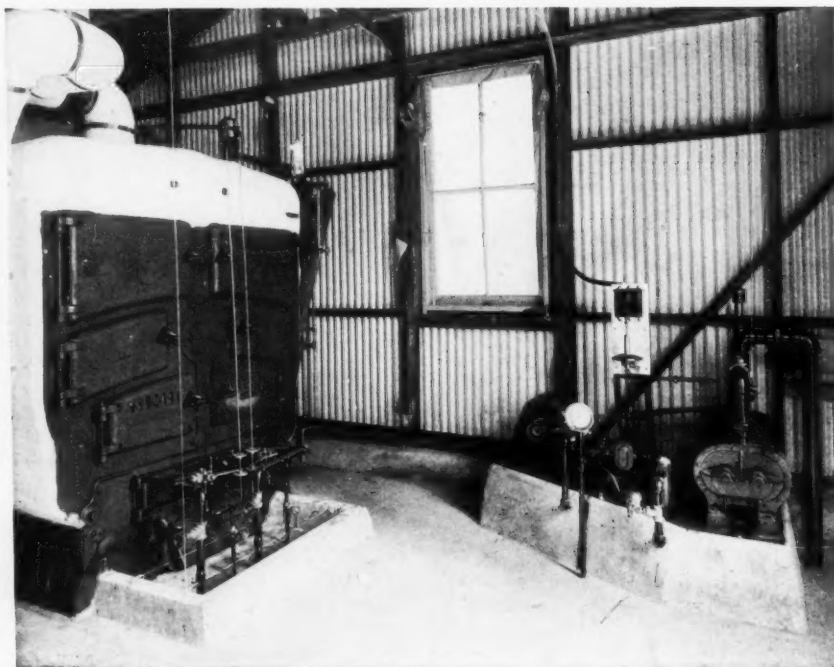
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